

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants  
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS  
AGENTS FOR—

W. & A. GILBEY'S  
SWINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S  
PILSENER BEER.

### BON CAMARADE.

Tommy to Help in the French Harvest.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes an article headed, "Our Friends the British," in which it dwells on the excellent relations prevailing between the British Army and the French population. It reports a decision of the British General Staff which has just been officially communicated to all the sub-prefects of the districts where British troops are in occupation.

### THE HARVESTERS.

It is to the effect that general officers commanding various units shall, so far as circumstances permit, place men and horses of the British Army at the disposal of the French farmers for the harvest.

The communal mayors who wish to obtain the assistance of the British troops for members of their community must address themselves to the Brigadier whose quarters are nearest and come to an understanding in regard to the conditions under which this assistance may be given.

### STUDY DISCUSSION.

Such is the most recent development of the generous initiative of the British military authorities, and nothing is better calculated to destroy the stupid rumors that the local population is oppressed by British soldiers.

The British soldiers in garrison spend their money freely and pay their way in the most correct manner. Their presence in these villages is exceedingly fortunate for local trade. The money expended by the British Army in the Pas de Calais province alone exceeds 2,000,000 francs (£30,000) a month.

### "GOOD YOU TOMMY."

"Good you Tommy," continues the journal, "not only give their money but also their hearts. The British newspapers and British statesmen speak in the highest terms of French efforts and French heroism, while they commiserate with the sufferings of the invaded French department."

"Committees are formed to come to their assistance, and now we see 'Tommy' in the intervals of battle turning up his shirt sleeves and gathering in the harvest side by side with our old men and our incomparable countrywomen. Good for Tommy. Bon camarade."

### THE PATH OF VICTORY.

"Let us brush aside all interested pessimism and let us reap together the abundant crops of France for the nourishment of our women and our youngsters. Afterwards we shall gather the laurels with which to bestow the 'path of victory.'"

A good story of German credulity comes from a town in the occupation of the enemy. A shopkeeper having fallen under suspicion of possessing certain documents, a party of German soldiers were sent to search his premises. After hunting all over the place they determined on searching the proprietor's son, who was ill in bed, and what should they find but the object of their quest next to his bed. Although unable to decipher the language it was borne away in triumph, but when submitted to an interpreter the "incriminating document" turned out to be nothing more or less than a certain famous brand of plaster!

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price, \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Sale \$4,400

63 FOOT STEAM LAUNCH.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

ISSUE OF 5% BILLS AND BONDS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE GUARANTEED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. (Free of Tax.)

THE BANQUE de l'Indo-Chine is open to receive applications for:  
1.—Bills or—Fr. 100, F. 500, F. 1,000, F. 10,000, F. 100,000 at 3 months bearing interest at 4 1/2% at 6 months and 1 year bearing interest at 5 1/2%.  
2.—Bonds or—Fr. 100, F. 500, F. 1,000 F. 5,000, F. 10,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5%.  
Issue price F. 98.50 for F. 100.  
The dividends are payable on the 15th of February, and on the 15th of August, of every year.  
The bonds are to be redeemed between 1920 and 1925.  
At the issue price of 98.50, they represent an investment of 5.18% net.  
The purchase of these securities, their safe custody and also the collections of dividends will be undertaken by the Banque de l'Indo-Chine free of charge.  
For further information, apply to the BANQUE de l'INDO-CHINE.  
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1915. 750

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

#### NIGHT CARS.

8.55 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half-hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

#### SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

#### NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

#### SCHEDULES.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON  
General Managers.

## SIEN TING

Successor to  
No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation

## LEE YEE'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with  
Massage Cream, Perfume,  
By  
EXPERIENCED HAND  
Novels, Magazines,  
Ladies' Fashion Books and  
Toilet Requisites,  
12, D'Aguiar Street.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 581

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

## TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

Authorized Capital 28,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000  
Paid up Capital 2,328,114  
II—Fire Fund..... 21,457,450  
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 16,158,160  
Sinking Fund Account..... 68,513  
Revenue Fire Branch..... 2,567,158  
Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,973,239  
Revenue Marine Department..... 282,692  
Other Receipts..... 430,193  
£5,933,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURITA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued. BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being entirely free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages. The price is 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms. For example, The Daily Mail says:—

Yet another "Who's Who" and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western, practically almost to the last detail. But "Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English, and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kurita is a skilful editor and has done his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiyacho, Kojimachi-Tokyo.

## PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

Commission Agents,

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING CO. OF  
HONGKONG LTD.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FURGE  
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.  
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Steel Work,  
GRAVING DOCK 72' x 84' x 34'  
Pumps empty Dock in 3 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons, displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—  
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, CUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL and GRILL ROOM

H. E. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjacent to the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephone 1811. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day and up. Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel." P. O. PENISTER, Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for its Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class string orchestra, renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

For further particulars apply—  
Telephone 197  
Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

A 11 Elevators, Trains Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 371.  
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." FRANK L. COOYE, Manager.

## SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Works Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 26 and 27, HONG LOOSE STREET, (Red Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 615.

Hongkong, September 8, 1915.

If you happen to be late, you will be "Covered" and promptly served at the "Star." Only at the "ALEXANDRA CAFE."

## THE CHINA MAP

TYPHOON

MAP and

GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND

TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAP Co.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

The Best Meals in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
4-STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Piles, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1911.

601

## "MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

673

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office 45, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 456.

Whipcord, Bams-Rail-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8, 9.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE

CADBURY'S  
"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation for value and delicacy of flavour and is second to none in any respect whatsoever. Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

CADBURY'S  
CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.

Hongkong, April 17, 1901.



## INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY (HARTS)

ROS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KEVIN'S OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
"ENGLISH" TAILOR  
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.  
(Between Streets)  
K. F. LINDEN 1915

## Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as Game, LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE is always appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, LEA &amp; PERRINS' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins  
The Original & Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

Undertakes

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPER-

TURES, WINE LISTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

5 Wyndham Street

European Supervision

Moderate Price

## A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea, removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. B. ENO &amp; CO., LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## INTIMATIONS

WITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TANKA-  
SWA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-  
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,  
KANADA, NAKAZUTA, SAYO,  
SHINNEW and KAMAYAMADA  
Collieries.AGENTS for KAKITO & OYUBARI  
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,

Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,

Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,

Teuraga, Shanghai, Hongkong,

Hankow, Peking.

TWO ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"

Codes:—A1, A2, 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINRIANG: Messrs Gearing &amp;

Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonay &amp;

Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.,

Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,

McFarlane &amp; Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,

HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT

CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY

GENERAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that

an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG

YACHT CLUB will be held at the CLUB

HOUSE, North Point, Hongkong, on

MONDAY the 13th day of September,

1915, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon when

the following resolutions will be

proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1. That it is not for the comfort or

convenience of the members of the Club

as a whole, or of the Subscribers or

Visitors thereto, that any Member who is

the subject of a Motion between which and

Great Britain a state of war exists should

continue to be a Member of the Club.

2. That the Articles of Association be

amended by the insertion of the

following additional paragraph at the end

of Article XXXI, namely:—

"Any Member who is the subject of a

Motion between which and Great Britain

a state of war exists shall, ipso facto,

cease to be a Member of the Club and

shall no longer be entitled to any of the

privileges of the Club."

And Notice is hereby also given that a

Further Extraordinary General Meeting

of the above Club will be held at the

CLUB HOUSE aforesaid, on MONDAY

the 4th day of October, 1915, at 3.30

o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose

of receiving a report of the proceedings

at the above-mentioned Extraordinary

General Meeting of the 13th day of

September, 1915, and of confirming, if

thought fit, as special resolutions, the

above-mentioned resolutions.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1915.

By Order of the General Committee.

REGINALD BROWN,

Hon. Secretary.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Note:—If the proposed alteration in the

Articles, as above, is made, the immediate

effect will be that any person who is

the subject of a Motion now at war with

Great Britain will ipso facto cease to be

a Member of the Club from the date of such

alteration.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1915.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH

We have received

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SELECTED

FLEET HADDOCKS.

AND

KIPPERS.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

THERAPION NO. 13

THERAPION NO. 14

THERAPION NO. 15

THERAPION NO. 16

THERAPION NO. 17

THERAPION NO. 18

THERAPION NO. 19

THERAPION NO. 20

THERAPION NO. 21

THERAPION NO. 22

THERAPION NO. 23

THERAPION NO. 24

THERAPION NO. 25

THERAPION NO. 26

THERAPION NO. 27

THERAPION NO. 28

THERAPION NO. 29

THERAPION NO. 30

THERAPION NO. 31

THERAPION NO. 32

THERAPION NO. 33

THERAPION NO. 34

THERAPION NO. 35

THERAPION NO. 36

THERAPION NO. 37

THERAPION NO. 38

THERAPION NO. 39

THERAPION NO. 40

THERAPION NO. 41

THERAPION NO. 42

THERAPION NO. 43

THERAPION NO. 44

THERAPION NO. 45

THERAPION NO. 46

THERAPION NO. 47

THERAPION NO. 48

THERAPION NO. 49

THERAPION NO. 50

THERAPION NO. 51

THERAPION NO. 52

THERAPION NO. 53

THERAPION NO. 54

THERAPION NO. 55

THERAPION NO. 56

THERAPION NO. 57

THERAPION NO. 58

THERAPION NO. 59

THERAPION NO. 60

THERAPION NO. 61

THERAPION NO. 62

THERAPION NO. 63

THERAPION NO. 64

THERAPION NO. 65

THERAPION NO. 66

THERAPION NO. 67

THERAPION NO. 68

THERAPION NO. 69

THERAPION NO. 70

THERAPION NO. 71

THERAPION NO. 72

THERAPION NO. 73

THERAPION NO. 74

THERAPION NO. 75

THERAPION NO. 76

THERAPION NO. 77

THERAPION NO. 78

THERAPION NO. 79

THERAPION NO. 80

THERAPION NO. 81

THERAPION NO. 82

THERAPION NO. 83

THERAPION NO. 84

THERAPION NO. 85

THERAPION NO. 86

THERAPION NO. 87

THERAPION NO. 88

THERAPION NO. 89

THERAPION NO. 90

THERAPION NO. 91

THERAPION NO. 92

THERAPION NO. 93

THERAPION NO. 94

THERAPION NO. 95

THERAPION NO. 96

THERAPION NO. 97

THERAPION NO. 98

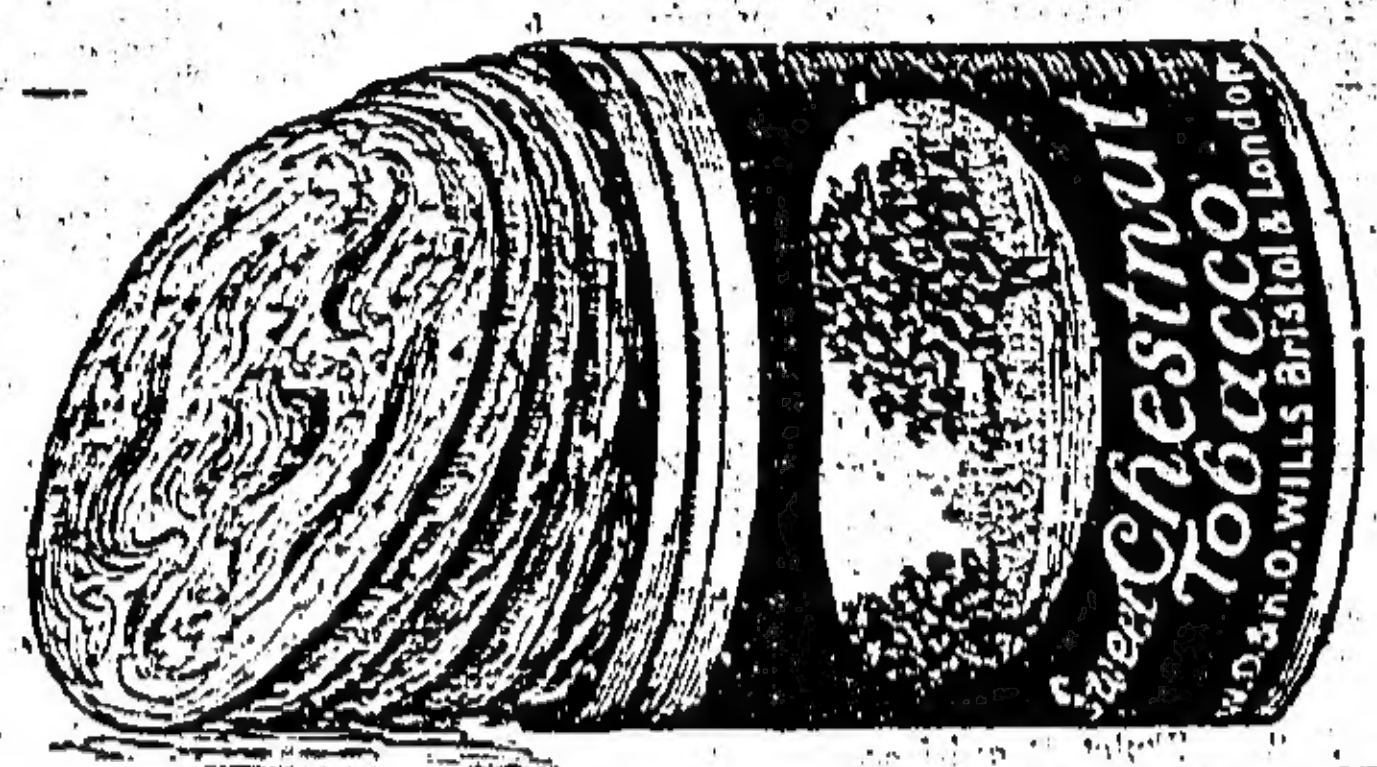
THERAPION NO. 99

THERAPION NO. 100

## Sweet Chestnut Tobacco

Because of its delicate aroma and sweetness of flavour Sweet Chestnut Tobacco assures that pleasing contentment.

THE CRITERION OF QUALITY.



"FLAVOUR" that Blends with "FAVOUR"

## TRADE IN CHINA.

THE METHODS OF GERMAN FIRMS.

Why Did The Government Delay so Long?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CLOSE."

Sir,—Further to my letter of the 5th inst., about your leading article on the 4th inst. concerning Germany in the Far East, I have just received a report of the new

British Chamber of Commerce that has

arranged to receive from the Foreign Secre-

tary something tangible in this way. For

years we have worked under grave disad-

vantages and with scant recognition of the

hardness of the way from those in authority;

now a great opportunity is given to us

by the Government to give all to give

us that lead which will enable us as a

trading community to secure the bulk of

the immense business in China.

THE FACT OF INFAMY.

There can be no question but that Ger-

many will do all that lies in her power to

regain her old connections as soon as the

present war ceases, and that she will be

being made by means that did not commend

themselves to the instincts of the British

trader to secure a market for her manu-

factures. I refer to the statement in the

Daily Telegraph this morning, in which

we are told that Germany is talking

of making a "made in Germany" mark

to be placed on her goods and to have the

mark of a neutral country printed instead.

The communication goes on to say that this

is done in such a way as to make it very

difficult to detect, and that it is to be

used to trace the actual place in which the

marking is done.

This only bears out what all merchants

have consistently asserted: that Germany

regards her set-back in business, that her

trader-mark is absorbed of all decent men,

that she will have grave trouble in assert-

ing herself in the market of the world, but

that she—and in saying "she" I mean the

Government of that country—will spare no

effort, will stick at no means, to sell her

goods wherever she can. It behoves our

trader to forewarn her in every possible

way, and there can be no question but that

the Government are dealing badly with a

question that affects our trade in not pro-

hibiting all business between enemy firms

in China and ourselves.

When will this Government take off the

velvet glove and act as if we were waging

a war to the death with our greatest foe?

Have we no men at the head of affairs who

understand business, who realise the

implications of the foe who will stop at

nothing, will cling at no foul deed to gain

his end, both in this great war and after

peace has been declared?

I notice in one of the morning papers a

small paragraph in which it is stated that

the Government are considering the

issuing of a prohibition of trading with Ger-

many and British firms in China. "You

gods, considering the doing of the obvious

after nearly a year of the latest war, that

history has ever seen. Do you wonder,


sir, that British merchants who live on



**Hughes and Hough**  
ATTORNEYS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.  
General Auctioneers  
AND  
Shares, Coal and  
General Brokers.  
PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used  
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
All TELEGRAPHIC CODES.  
Telegraphic Address  
MEIRION HONGKONG.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 11th September, 1915, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee Hock Street,  
ONE BIG TWIN INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE  
15 h.p. &c., &c., in good running order. Specifications and orders to view may be obtained from the Undersigned.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1915.

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**JAPANESE MAKERS**  
Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE TO ORDER**  
  
**CHERRY & CO.,**  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

AGENTS.  
LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42, Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & CO., Ltd., 183, Queen's Road, Victoria St. CLARE, SON & PLATT, 85, Grace Church St., E.C. G. SMITH & CO., Ltd., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 15, St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street. G. MITCHELL & CO., Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J. KETTER & CO., 3, Whitefriars St., E.C. MARRAS & CARRUTHERS, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.  
SCOTLAND:—FRED L. SHORR, 8 North St., David Street, Edinburgh.  
PARIS AND EUROPE: MAYNARD FRERE & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balaise Paris.  
NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 20, Wall Street, New York City. The CHINESE FRANKLIN OFFICE, 32 West End Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAS & BLACK, San Francisco.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.  
CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, Colombo.  
SINGAPORE, MALAYA, &c.:—RELLY & WALLIS, Ltd., Singapore.  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & CO., Manila.  
SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & WALLIS, Ltd.  
JAPAN:—Messrs. KELLY & WALLIS, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.  
CANTON:—PATRICK & CO.  
POOHOW:—BRACKET & CO.  
THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.  
THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be better described than by the words "Cafe, Confectionery, Meats with Wines & Liquors."

**SCOTTISH LETTER.**

(Continued from page 5.)

SCOTTISH MINISTER OF MUNITIONS. Mr. William Weir, of Messrs G. and J. Weir, Ltd., engineers, Glasgow, has accepted an invitation by Mr. Lloyd George to become the chief representative of the Ministry of Munitions in Scotland. This will involve great pecuniary sacrifices on the part of Mr. Weir, and Mr. Lloyd George has cordially acknowledged the patriotic action not only of the gentleman principally concerned but of his firm. Mr. Weir will give his whole time and attention to the production of munitions, and will be responsible for both the Scottish areas, the Eastern and Western. He has a very close acquaintance with labour questions, and the nice shades of these questions which sometimes escape the attention of Government Departments. Since labour difficulties first became a realised factor in hindering the output of war munitions, he has devoted much attention to the subject, and in an advisory capacity has rendered valuable assistance to the Government.

**VALLEYS OF BATTLE.**

(By Lance-Corporal Joseph Lee, 4th Battalion Black Watch.)  
Think not, far friends, that we forgot.  
In those red realms of which and rue,  
The white cliffs round our England seat,  
The Channel waters white and blue.  
Think not, that on this smiling plain,  
Where, snake-like, lies the trencherline,  
In dreams we do not see as in  
Our bleak hills, buttressing the sky.  
Think not, within the grim, grey lines,  
Haunted by giant and grimy men,  
Comes not the path to one loved cot—  
That guard our well-remembered glen.  
By black beaches in the broken farm,  
Bethink ye we remember not  
The fire-glow, warm and warm,  
Which lights the path to one loved cot—  
Bethink ye we remember not?  
Here, where the ruined chapels raise  
Their blackened beams against the blue,  
Comes echo of the hymn of praise  
Sung by our home-to-k, led and true.  
Here, by the stile where lovers stood,  
And strong hands laboured with the sheaves,  
Where are dear drops of human blood,  
As crimson as the poppy leaves:  
Here, where the zipped harvest rot—  
Where a hundred ungraved men,  
Bethink ye we remember not  
The little Croft beneath the Ben?  
Bethink ye we remember not?  
—From "Dundee Advertiser."

**A FIGHTING ARMY.**

Last August a new soldier's first duty was to sing "Tipperary," and after that he sang it morning, noon, and night. But the spell of "Tipperary" is broken, at least in the Scottish ranks. In their ranks the old Scottish songs have come to their own again. "Loch Lomond" stands first favourite. "Annie Laurie" comes next, but may claim to be the real battle song of the lads in the trenches, whether they come from the North or the South. Another ditty popular after "lights out" is "Rolling Home to Bonnie Scotland." It is a pity, it may be remarked in passing, that so few of our regimental marching tunes, though good enough for whistling, break down when they come to be sung. I shall not say anything against whistling, however: the other evening the boys of the cadet corps of Edinburgh Academy marched past my house, they had been helping their grown-up comrades in recruiting march, and the way in which they whistled an old Scots song was more inspiring even than the skill of the pipes that followed a minute afterwards. Music hall ditties, of course, play a large part in the soldiers' programme; it is a very secondary part in the Scottish ranks, however. I do not know what the case may be in the English battalions. The great favourite with our men is naturally Harry Lauder; in fact he is first, and rank nowhere. Harry, by the way, is making a "pilgrimage" to the front, when he will try and bring a little of the bright side of life to the men in camp and hospital. —of course he is taking his life. His song, you may be reminded, is an officer in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was wounded, and is back again in the fighting line. The men make good many of their own songs. At least they make new words to old tunes, choosing the tunes that have some go in them. Perhaps the words are not literature, in the strict acceptance of the term, but they catch on, and that is all that is required. It is not in a song that is meant to lift the heavy feet and carry forward the tired legs. Here is one verse of a song, that has no title at the head of it, which goes to the tune "Ho ro, my out-brown maiden."

**"For the Blood is the Life."**

**YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.**

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.  
IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.  
All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so that you may have a new and healthy skin. What you want, and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of uncollected testimonials from grateful patients of all classes, who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**  
The World's Best Blood Purifier.  
CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**Sanaphos puts into you what Malaria takes out.**

Not a drug—Not a taste—Not a smell—It goes direct to the nerve-centre—It builds up strength—It is pleasant—Of all Malaria-cures it is the best.

of the results of the drastic provisions of the new American Seamen's Act. **TAJIKS—MORE OR LESS.** The approach of "The Ketch" recalls a chat I had with a wounded Highlander the other day. Among other things he told me that when the bullets were patterning round he heard an estate while gillie mutter, "Dad, I ken noo while it must feel like to be a' when grouse." A Highland Territorial officer tells me an Argyll Battalion, shortly after going into the trenches, was greeted by a German comicalist with "Donnie Mary of Argyll," so when the battalions' time was up, their Colonel marched them out of the trenches with his full pipe band playing "The Campbells are Coming," and the Germans were so tickled that they forgot to fire.

Everyone does not complain of the economies and other hardships caused by the war. I met a fisherman the other day who has been employed at a good wage by the Admiralty to perform duties less arduous than catching fish. "It's a God's blessing for poor folk that there's a thing as a war in these days," was his philosophic comment.

WHO'S WHO IN THE ROLL OF HONOUR. Major Hugh Elliot, 11th King's Liverpool, killed in France, was the eldest son of Frederick E. Elliot, Brigadier General, and is a cadet of the Earl of Minto's family.

Lieut. Horatio Bonar McNeil, 10th Royal Scots, who lost his life in a heroic effort to rescue a private of his regiment from drowning at Dunbar, was a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Horatio Bonar, the famous Scottish hymn writer. Major John A. Hope, M.P. for Mid-Lothian, was wounded while with his regiment, the 60th Rifles, in France. He was in the Reserve of Officers, rejoined, and has been at the front since the outbreak of the war. He is heir to Sir Alexander Hope, Bart. of Pinkie and Craighall, and is married to a daughter of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Lord Dalmeny, Grenadier Guards, who has been wounded, was in the Guards' Reserve when the war broke out, and rejoined his regiment. He has been very little in the eyes of Scotland since he left Parliament in 1910, when he terminated a connection with Mid-Lothian that he never particularly comfortable. No doubt it was his duty to be a politician, the Earl and his admirers have always had reason to regret that he did not serve an apprenticeship in the House of Commons. But, frequently frequent the House of Commons; and there were murmurs in the constituency that he seemed to care more for a casket than for the interests of Mid-Lothian. Certainly it was well that he retired as he did, and made way for "The Master" of Edinburgh, who had previously stood aside for him. Lord Dalmeny is 33, and was married in 1909 to the Duke of Westminster's cousin, Miss Dorothy Grosvenor.

J. H. Hastings, late of Carlisle and Yokohama.

**WAR STORIES.**

**Training for Great Air Raid On England.**

An extraordinary story of a projected raid on London on a gigantic scale has been told by a young Englishman named Clarke, who has just died in a Paris hotel. Clarke lived with a young German in Vienna at the outbreak of war. The latter died, and the young Englishman, who spoke German perfectly, took possession of his papers and adopted his identity. The men resembled each other in a striking manner, and Clarke went to Berlin to endeavour to secure information which might be useful to his country. Being consumptive he was exempted from active military service, but he enrolled himself in a corps of 10,000 men, known as "The Forlorn Hope Brigade," the members of which were all unfit for ordinary service. According to the story, these men are now being trained as aviators to take part in a vast air raid on London and England at the end of July, or early in August, by a huge fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes. Clarke actually had several lessons in flying, but took the fit opportunity to escape with the intention of informing the British authorities of the scheme. He managed to reach Paris by way of Holland, but the railway from which he was suffering had reached an acute stage, and he had to lie up. In the hotel he met a man who had been in school with him at Bedford, and before he died he told him the story, so that he might accomplish the mission which death prevented him from carrying out himself. This his friend promised to do.

Professor Geddes, speaking at King's College, said that the study of cities was of real and vital value. It was interesting to note that the supreme Cockney type was to be found in the people who came from a distance, and it was Dr. Arbuthnot, a Scotsman, who invented John Bull, and a man from Rosshire who gave us the quaint figure of Andy Popen.

A munitioned corpse of an old man was discovered on the side of a precipice, covered with deep snow, near the fifth station on the Yoshida road of Mount Fuji recently. The head was reduced to blackened bones, but the body was preserved by the snow and buried to a perfect mummy. The place is covered with a thick layer of snow over five feet deep even in summer. The corpse has been identified as one Ichitaro Yoshida, of Shiba, Tokyo, who died in an accident of the mountain in August, 1912, and has since been missing.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte, at Table d'Hôte, with the best of the local ALEXANDRA CAFE.

**C & B POTTED MEATS.**  
**15 VARIETIES.**  
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.  
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.  
Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.  
IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.  
ONE OF THE BEST OF  
**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.  
AGENTS FOR LEA & FERRIS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.  
The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**  
Act like a charm  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.**  
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.  
The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cures short attacks of SPASMS, Checks and arrests those often fatal diseases—**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**  
The only Palliative in  
**NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**  
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.  
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.  
None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on its Label.  
Sole Manufacturers:  
J. T. RAVENHILL, Ltd., London, E.C.

**THE CHINA MAIL.**

**NOTICE**

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, so that the Editor may be able to contact them for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month sent "pro rata".  
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.  
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.  
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit \$3 cts. per copy.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
Telegraphic Address: "Mail," Hongkong.  
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.  
Telephone No. 22.  
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

**TO LET**

NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, Peak 1st May; unfurnished.  
Apply to—  
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.  
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1915. 211

**TO LET**

HARPERVILLE, GARDEN ROAD, Seven Rooms, very large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, tennis court and garden.  
Apply  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, August 19, 1915. 706

**TO LET**

FROM 1st September that part of the Building known as "STONE HEDGE" No. 5 Robinson Road now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 632

**TO LET**

FROM 1st September, next, desirable Six and Eight Roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nei-Chong Roads—the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course.  
For terms and particulars apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 14, 1915. 611

**Folks Going Home.**

**OVERLAND CHINA MAIL**

TO BE SENT TO THEM WHILE AWAY.  
The best local weekly, published every Saturday morning, it contains all the news of the week, thus ensuring one, while away, being kept up to date regarding all local happenings.  
Copies of the paper can be posted to meet returning subscribers at points on the return voyage if notice reaches the office of this paper in sufficient time.  
Messrs. Vernon and Smyth's weekly share-report and quotations appear in each issue.  
Subscription, including postage, \$13 per annum. Six or three months pro rata.

**ORDER FORM**

Please post the "Overland China Mail" to the following address:—

.....months, for which I enclose .....dollars.

**TO LET**

THE Premises No. 38, SHAMEEN B.C. Canton comprising Dwelling House Godown and Outhouses lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD and Co.  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, August 24, 1915. 721

**TO LET**

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2 PEAK ROAD, 4 Good Rooms, immediate possession.  
Apply  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, August 19, 1915. 704

**TO LET**

HOUSES in GIFFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, GODOWNS New Price, Kennedy Town, 94 DOWNS at Wanhsai.  
88, The Peak, "THE RETREAT," 21, WONGNEIKHONG ROAD.  
From 1st October next, OFFICES at 3 Connaught Road at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNIS and BOWLEY.  
Apply  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 27, 1915. 946

**TO LET**

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hazel Road, Kowloon.  
Immediate possession and Four-Roomed Flats in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 1st October next. English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.  
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.  
"Ian Mor" 18, Peak Road, 7 Roomed House, possession Nov. 15th.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1915. 619

**TO LET**

HOUSES in GIFFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, GODOWNS New Price, Kennedy Town, 94 DOWNS at Wanhsai.  
88, The Peak, "THE RETREAT," 21, WONGNEIKHONG ROAD.  
From 1st October next, OFFICES at 3 Connaught Road at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNIS and BOWLEY.  
Apply  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 27, 1915. 946

**TO LET**

ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
OYSTERS—Fresh, Fried or Stewed.  
Fishes—Barramundi, Kippers, &c.



THE SUMMER IDEAL PERFUME



OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG and CHINA.

WILLIAM POWELL LTD.

TEL. 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR HAVE RECEIVED THE LATEST & BEST IN DRESS SUITINGS AND BLUE SERGES. PRICES ALWAYS MODERATE. FOR THE BEST IN STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP.

## THE DIARY.

## MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

9 a.m.—Dinner at School re-opening.

## General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10:—

5.15 p.m.—H.K. Jockey Club Meeting.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11:—

Entire close for Second V.R.C. Night.

Feb.

Noon.—Auction of a Motor Cycle at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

3.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, Sept. 13:—

9 a.m.—Bread's Convent, School at Vachal re-opening.

5.30 p.m.—Royal H.K. Yacht Club's Extraordinary Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Pictures, Carpets etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15:—

St. Mary's School, Kowloon, re-opening.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16:—

9 p.m.—V.R.C. Second Night Race. Half proceeds in aid of Cigarettes and Tobacco Funds.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17:—

Noon.—Douglas Steamship Company's Meeting.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18:—

9 p.m.—Police Reserve 10-acers in Botanical Gardens.

## THE MACHINE-GUN AND AEROPLANE ATTACK.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1915.

## THE DEGREE OF ACCURACY ATTAINABLE IN FIRING WITH A MACHINE-GUN FROM AN AEROPLANE DEPENDS, WE READ, PRIMARILY UPON THE WEAPON AND THE MAN, AS IN EVERY OTHER KIND OF SHOOTING, BUT IN ADDITION THE STABILITY OF THE AEROPLANE IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR, THIS BEING MAINLY DEPENDENT UPON THE WIND AND WEATHER. UNDER FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS AN EXPERT SHOT USING THE LEWIS GUN HAS DELIVERED THE WHOLE CONTENTS OF A MAGAZINE (OF 47 CARTRIDGE CAPACITY) INTO AN AREA 10 FT. BY 60 FT. FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 600 FT. AT A RANGE OF 100 YARDS. MAKING ALLOWANCE FOR THIS EXPERT HANDLING OF THE WEAPON, AS BEING SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE ABILITY AVAILABLE UNDER SERVICE CONDITIONS, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT AS TO THE DEADLY EFFICIENCY OF A GUN OF THE LEWIS TYPE AS AN AEROPLANE ARMAMENT. A PERFORMANCE VERY LITTLE INFERIOR TO THE ABOVE IN WEATHER THAT COULD BY NO MEANS BE CONSIDERED IDEAL HAS BEEN WITNESSED. APART FROM MANY DETAIL POINTS OF MERIT, THE LEWIS GUN IS, FOR AEROPLANE SERVICE, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE-GUN AT PRESENT AVAILABLE. FIRSTLY, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS SELF-CONTAINED MAGAZINE, WHICH, BY THE ABOLITION OF THE CARTRIDGE-BELT, PERMITS OF THE GUN BEING TRAINED FREELY IN ANY DIRECTION FROM VERTICALLY UPWARDS TO VERTICALLY DOWNWARDS, AND WHICH ALSO ALLOWS OF ITS USE AS A SHOULDER-ARM; AND SECONDLY, BY REASON OF THE ADOPTION OF DIRECT AIR COOLING IN PLACE OF THE USUAL WATER-JACKET.

Assuming the proved accuracy of the Lewis gun as the criterion of machine-gun fire, it is evident that an estimate of the effectiveness of low-altitude aeroplane attack becomes little more than a matter of simple arithmetic. We may take, for example, the problem to be that of executing a counter-attack upon infantry, themselves attacking a position in open order, the counter-attack to be delivered against the foremost line, lying prone at two or three paces interval. We are justified in assuming that the magazines will be emptied over an area defined as a belt of 10 ft. or 12 ft. width, in which, therefore, there is one man to approximately 100 sq. ft. of ground under fire. Now the area of target offered by a man prone is approximately 5 sq. ft., so that, as an average, one bullet in twenty will find its mark. This represents a man knocked out for every 10 sq. of lead expended, which must be regarded as extremely economical, in view of the fact that it is usually supposed to take a hundredweight of lead to kill one man, say 30 lb. or 40 lb. for every man put out of action.

In any such work as the foregoing, the question of lowness of altitude is of vital importance. Since an attempt to aim at an individual mark is contemplated, there is no disadvantage from the point of view of the gunner in flying quite low. His target may appear as blurred at the side of a railway cutting viewed from the window of an express train, but so long as he "delivers the goods" within the belt of ground intended, his average hit will not be detrimentally affected. If he is shot at by the infantry line he is attacking, or by a supporting line (usually 300 yards, more or less, in the rear), every man attacking him breaks his cover and becomes a prominent mark for the defending infantry force. Beyond this, the aeroplane carries armour and presents a comparatively small vulnerable target. The advantage of low-altitude flying in the present connection lies in the fact that it is, in effect, a perfect defence against attack by long-range fire. No matter what developments may be made in air-defence artillery—even if means should be found to render an 18-pounder as handy as a sportsman's shot-gun—if the attacking aeroplane fly low enough, the enemy cannot bring long-range fire to bear without bringing his own infantry lines under fire at the same time.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Yokohama Specie Bank is to open a branch at Tientsin, Shanghai.

The money market in Tokyo is still dull, the rate of interest continuing to decrease.

Lady May will be "At Home" at Mountain Lodge on Tuesdays, the 28th September, and 5th October, from 4.30 p.m. There will be tennis.

Many Polish nobles in Austria are going to Warsaw to live. All the Austrian papers say that Poland is lost to Russia for ever.

Gold to the value of \$1,500,000 for San Francisco was carried by the Blue Funnel steamer "Ixion" on her last voyage across the Pacific.

A meeting of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club interested in subscription for the 1915 meeting is to be held on Friday at 5.15 p.m.

Vice-Admiral Shimamura, chief of the Japanese Naval General Staff, and Vice-Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Navy, have been promoted to the rank of Admiral.

For stealing a tin of kerosene from the Whitefield Barracks, Kowloon, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. Wood this morning to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

The U.S.S. cruiser Galveston, Capt. Kelley, has arrived at (howang) from Nagasaki. Several of her officers and some of the crew are on short leave to see the capital and Tientsin.

In order to assist the War Office, the Rugby Chemical School Laboratory are appealing to school children to gather wild thyme, which forms the basis of an important disinfectant of which there is a great shortage.

The number of "winners" employed in the railway service at home at the end of July, to replace men who have enlisted, is estimated at 30,000, and it is hoped to find permanent employment for at least 50,000.

The S.S. Tamen Maru, No. 1 is ashore in miles from Macao, and is reported to be badly holed. There were ten feet of water yesterday in the fore hold. She is to get off and is expected here to-day.

After September 15th, red typhoon signals, indicating a typhoon beyond 300 miles off Hongkong, will not be exhibited at Canton or Whampoa. As heretofore the black signals indicating a typhoon within 300 miles of Hongkong will be exhibited at the yard arm of the Customs Tower, Victoria, at the Customs Signal Mast on Canton Island and at the Water Police stations in Canton harbour.

## A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Three Chinese were each fined \$50 or two months' imprisonment by Commander Beckwith at the Marine Court this morning for making off their steam launches to the S.S. Saigon Maru whilst the latter was under way in the harbour. Commander Beckwith said it was a dangerous practice and must be stopped. If they were brought before him again he would send them to jail without the option of a fine.

## RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not you are waiting time, as the longer it is neglected the more it will hurt. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all chemists and Storekeepers.

## SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

## ANOTHER SPLENDID HONGKONG EFFORT.

An appeal is being made to the Scottish women in the Colony, to raise enough money to endow two or more beds in the above Hospitals in France and Serbia. The beds to be named "The Hongkong Scottish Women's Beds."

These Hospitals organised and offered by women, were sent out in times of great need and distress, this was especially so in Serbia, where there is still much to be done.

The Committee in Edinburgh confidently appeal to their countrymen and countrywomen in all parts of the world for help.

Should any of the Scottish women in the Colony not have been approached in this matter, Sisters Sloan and Lawrence, of the Government Civil Hospital, will be very pleased to hear from them and give further information about the Hospitals.

Subscriptions should be sent to either of the above to Mrs. A. C. Little or Mrs. A. Milroy, who are very kindly helping with the work. The following is a list of subscriptions received—

Mrs. Ewan Ormiston	413
Mrs. Duncan Clark	210
Mrs. Murray Scott	225
Mrs. George Lamont	25
Mrs. Kemp	20
Mrs. A. R. Austin	20
Mrs. G. D. B. Black	20
Mrs. Carmichael	20
R. G.	20
Miss Lawrence	20
Miss Sloan	20
Mrs. D. Macdonald	15
Mrs. J. M. McElchnon	10
Mrs. Cousland	10
Mrs. Peter Grant	10
Mrs. David Templeton	10
Mrs. Andrew Forbes	10
Mrs. H. F. Campbell	10
Miss Brown	10
Mrs. Forsyth	10
Mrs. Macfarlane	10
Mrs. T. E. Pearce	10
Mrs. Frank Crawford	10
Mrs. Colbourne Little	10
Mrs. Robinson	10
Mrs. John Taylor	10
Mrs. Henderson	10
Mrs. Daniel	10
Mrs. Jack	10
Mrs. Russell	10
Mrs. Reid	10
Mrs. Biers	10
Mrs. T. Baker	10
Mrs. J. D. Edwards	10
Mrs. A. Fraser	10
Mrs. Milroy	10
Mrs. T. W. Robertson	10
Mrs. C. W. Shearer	10
A. Well Wisher	10
Mrs. J. Rodger	5
Mrs. Haxton	5
Mrs. J. F. Miller	5
Mrs. A. Ritchie	5
Mrs. Maclean Gibson	5
Mrs. Johns	5
Mrs. Fletcher	5
Mrs. C. Cornack	5
Mrs. S. E. Aiken	5
Mrs. E. Aucott	5
Miss Ross	5
Miss Dunbar	5
Mrs. J. J. Watt	5
Mrs. T. Glendinning	5
Mrs. G. Watt	5
Mrs. Thorburn	5
Mrs. David Wood	5
Mrs. J. M. Armstrong	5
Mrs. W. L. Leask	5
Mrs. A. Brown	5
Mrs. A. Whitehead	5
Mrs. Gilie	5
Miss Davidson	5
Mrs. McArthur	5
Mrs. C. W. Alexander	5
Mrs. Barr	5
Mrs. McCubbin	5
Mrs. Donald	5
Mrs. John Grant	5
Mrs. D. Harvey	5
Mrs. B. Hall	5
Mrs. McGee	5
Miss McIntyre	5
Mrs. J. H. Kynoch	5
Mrs. McKay	5
Mrs. Macdonald	5
Mrs. Munie	5
Mrs. Oliphant	5
Mrs. Petrie	5
Mrs. Packham	5
Mrs. A. A. Ramsey	5
Mrs. D. W. Ritchie	5
Mrs. J. W. Stewart	5
Mrs. Stevenson	5
Mrs. G. M. Shaw	5
Mrs. J. S. Thomson	5
Mrs. Watson	5
Miss Wilkie	5
Scottish Lassie	5
Mrs. Jones	5
Mrs. Finlay Smith	5
Mrs. McCormack	5
Mrs. W. W. Pearce	5
Mrs. Angus	5
Mrs. Gordon	5
A wee lassie	1
Mrs. J. Borthwick	1
Total	£25 sterling and \$252

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "KHAKI" MAGAZINE.

MAINTAINING REDEMPTION FUND DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1915.

Mrs. W. C. Humphreys	10
Mrs. A. R. Over	10
Mrs. P. K. Kener	10
Mrs. Geo. Wynne Wright	10
Already acknowledged	338.66
Total	\$438.66

## AQUATICS AT THE V. R. C.

## Programme for Second Night Fete.

The Second Aquatic Night Fete, arranged by the Victoria Recreation Club, to be held in the Club's bath, has been fixed for Thursday, 18th inst. and will start at 9 p.m. sharp.

The programme will consist of six events, which are as follows:—

Team Race, H. K. Vol. Corps, Ft. Scott, 50 Yds. V. R. C. Two lengths.

Plunging (swimming) handspins.

Ladies' Nomination. Four lengths (100 yards) handspins.

Team Race, H. M. S. "Amard" and Tenders, V. R. C. "B" Team. Two lengths.

High Dive (swimming) handspins.

Water Polo.

## A DESTITUTE SEAMAN.

A Norwegian sailor named Winterhaus, who was sentenced a few days ago for breaking a window at the S. S. "Home," was up at the Police Court again this morning on a charge of being destitute. It appeared that he had been released from jail on pretending that he had secured a job on the "Mascot," but the Pacific Mail Company, on being communicated with, said they did not wish to have anything to do with him. Defendant had originally come to the Colony on the S.S. "Providence," which changed hands just after he had been released. The proprietor passed him back to Australia. The Magistrate ordered him to remain in the House of Detention until released by the police.

## REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor-oil will at once cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate, General from the Manila Observatory at 8.40 p.m. on September 7:—

Typhoon north east of Naha, recurring north eastward.

12 p.m. September 8.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Baling Channel moving west.

## HONGKONG'S NEW BARRISTER.

## MR. G. N. ORME CALLED TO THE LOCAL BAR.

Mr. Geoffrey Norman Orme, of the Civil Service, Hongkong, was this morning admitted to the legal profession, to practice in the Colony as a barrister, by Sir William Rees Davies, the Chief Justice.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, said the motion before the Court was to call his Lordship to approve, enroll, and admit to practice as a barrister in the Colony, Mr. G. N. Orme, who was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on January 20, 1915. As his Lordship knew, Mr. Orme was a member of the Civil Service of the Colony and would continue to be so.

The reason for the application was that Mr. Orme had been recently attached to the Crown Solicitors' Department and he would require the audience of the Courts of the Colony. As, however, the Crown Solicitors' Ordinance did not provide for such an audience, Mr. Orme had been obliged to rely on his own personal qualifications as a barrister. Mr. Orme's advocacy was made purely on account of his duties in the Crown Solicitors' Department. The matter was governed by the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1911, sections 20-21, and 22 and by the Legal Practitioners Amendment Ordinance, 1913.

Mr. Orme had complied with the form of the section and he had deposited with the Registrar a certificate of his being called to the bar and had also filed an affidavit from the Crown Solicitor.

The Chief Justice said that he had the parchment and that it was signed by Sir Charles Darling. Addressing Mr. Orme, his Lordship said he had much pleasure in admitting him to practice in the Colony. He observed that Mr. Orme and he were members of the same Inn—an Inn to which they were both proud to belong. He was sure that the other members of the legal profession would be pleased to receive Mr. Orme among them.

Mr. Orme, B.A., Oxon, was born on April 14, 1878, and was educated at Cheltenham College and Hartford College, Oxford. He came to Hongkong in the early part of 1902 and has held many appointments under the Civil Service. He has been both Assistant Secretary and Acting Secretary to the Sanitary Board; Acting Superintendent of Police and Police Magistrate in the New Territories and latterly President of the Sanitary Department.

## MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Local Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received advice from London that an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum free of income tax has been declared on the "A" and "B" shares of the Bank.

## PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "KHAKI" MAGAZINE.

MAINTAINING REDEMPTION FUND DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1915.

Mrs. W. C. Humphreys	10
Mrs. A. R. Over	10
Mrs. P. K. Kener	10
Mrs. Geo. Wynne Wright	10
Already acknowledged	338.66
Total	\$438.66

## AQUATICS AT THE V. R. C.

## Programme for Second Night Fete.

The Second Aquatic Night Fete, arranged by the Victoria Recreation Club, to be held in the Club's bath, has been fixed for Thursday, 18th inst. and will start at 9 p.m. sharp.

The programme will consist of six events, which are as follows:—

Team Race, H. K. Vol. Corps, Ft. Scott, 50 Yds. V. R. C. Two lengths.

Plunging (swimming) handspins.

Ladies' Nomination. Four lengths (100 yards) handspins.

Team Race, H. M. S. "Amard" and Tenders, V. R. C. "B" Team. Two lengths.

High Dive (swimming) handspins.

Water Polo.

## A DESTITUTE SEAMAN.

A Norwegian sailor named Winterhaus, who was sentenced a few days ago for breaking a window at the S. S. "Home," was up at the Police Court again this morning on a charge of being destitute. It appeared that he had been released from jail on pretending that he had secured a job on the "Mascot," but the Pacific Mail Company, on being communicated with, said they did not wish to have anything to do with him. Defendant had originally come to the Colony on the S.S. "Providence," which changed hands just after he had been released. The proprietor passed him back to Australia. The Magistrate ordered him to remain in the House of Detention until released by the police.

## REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor-oil will at once cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BY TELEGRAPH. THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS VOTE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

## GENERAL JOFFRE VISITS THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## ALLIES ARRANGING FOR CONCRETE ACTION.

## A HARRISON LINER SUNK.

## REIGN OF TERROR IN SMYRNA.

## GERMANS REPORT LOSS OF U27.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION.

London, Sept. 7, 2 p.m.

The Trade Union Congress, which is meeting at Bristol, unanimously adopted a resolution against conscription amidst great applause.

Copies of the resolution were telegraphed to Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George.

The resolution emphasised that they, as representatives of 3,000,000 workers, appreciate the magnificent response being made to voluntary recruiting, to which system they pledged themselves to continue to give their hearty support. There was no evidence that voluntarism had proved inadequate to the Empire's requirements. Trade Unionists would give every aid to the Government as at present to secure the men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

## GERMANS REPORT THE LOSS OF U27.

London, Sept. 7.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that a Berlin official telegram says that a German submarine reports having met on the high seas the U27, which claimed to have sunk on July 10 a small English cruiser of an old type in the West Hebrides.

The U27, however, had not returned, and as she has been at sea a long time she must now be regarded as lost.

## GENERAL JOFFRE VISITS THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## ALLIES ARRANGING FOR CONCRETE ACTION.

London, Sept. 7, 2.30 p.m.

A telegram from Rome states that General Joffre has visited the Italian front and conferred with General Cadorna. General Joffre inspected important positions on the frontier.

The visit is regarded as of great military and political importance, and for the purpose of arranging a concrete understanding between the different armies of the allies; also for a better concrete action.

The King decorated General Joffre with the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

## THE BRITISH NATIONAL REGISTER.

## THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS BUSY.

London, Sept. 7, 12.45 p.m.

During the past fortnight thousands of voluntary workers have been classifying the National Registration returns. In each district the first use to which the register is being put is in connection with recruiting. Forms are being supplied by the recruiting authorities primarily. It is explained that their view is the checking of recruiting men, capable of work at home as valuable as any they are able to perform in the field. The Times adds that regarding canvassing an official statement may be expected. Eligible men may be asked their reasons for non-enlistment, but pressure is wrongly deprecated. These decisions are the outcome of recommendations made by a strong inter-departmental committee and approved by the Government, by whom it is now regarded as a step in the direction of conscription.

## A HARRISON LINER SUNK.

London, Sept. 7, 3 p.m.

The Harrison liner "Dictator," of 4000 tons, has been sunk.

The crew of 42 were saved.

## REIGN OF TERROR IN SMYRNA.

## TURKISH TROOPS PILLAGING AND MURDERING.

London, Sept. 7, 12.45 p.m.

Italian refugees arriving in Greece report that a reign of terror exists in Smyrna. The Bashi Buzuks are pillaging and murdering Greeks and Italians, and are quite unmolested. The city is plunged into darkness and the railways are at a standstill owing to lack of coal.

## BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, Sept. 7.

The steamer "Minnah" has been torpedoed. The crew was saved.

The "Minnah" was a vessel of 2,400 tons, built at Sunderland in 1906.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## RUSSIA COPING SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A Petrograd communique indicates that the positions generally are unchanged. An attempt by the enemy to take the offensive, especially in the district of Volkovsk, was crushed, while Russian counter-attacks at various points resulted in the capture of several hundreds of prisoners. Experts at Petrograd infer from the recent repeated proofs of the ability of the Russians to counter-attack that the munitions' crisis has been relieved, if not wholly overcome.

The German success at Friedland is not yet equivalent to a direct menace to Riga, as they must first force the Dwina bridging, which is most difficult owing to the swift current.

A recent order of the German General Bulow to his troops said: "You must make another effort to force the Dwina and seize Riga. There you will rest for the winter, preparatory to advancing on Petrograd in the Spring."

## THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET.

## GLOWING ACCOUNTS BY RECENT VISITORS.

Many German Submarines Wiped Out.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A telegram from Paris states that Pierre Milie, who with other distinguished Frenchmen has just concluded a visit to the British Fleet, contributes an article to the *Temps* in which he says that the British naval strength is not merely formidable but invincible. Britain will remain the mistress of the seas.

The British, he says, have sunk so many German submarines that they seem to desire a continuance of submarine activity. Owing to the terror which this has inspired among German seamen for submarine work the German Government has adopted the subterfuge of asking for volunteers for Zeppelins.

Referring to the damage sustained by British units in action M. Milie says that in the North Sea battle of January 24th two principal British ships received one fifteen heavy shells, the other eight. The latter had a funnel holed and was also traversed by a shell near the engine-room, while several were killed aboard the former vessel, but neither lost an inch of speed nor a whit of its attacking power.

The French visitors were authorised to reveal the gigantic effort of the British Admiralty to make arsenal forts which are the largest in the world. Hundreds of large battleships lie there while auxiliaries of every kind can be counted by thousands.

## AN AMERICAN AUTHOR'S VISIT TO THE FLEET.

LONDON, September 7. The famous American author Frederick Palmer tells the American people of an interesting visit to the British Grand Fleet during the past week, says a telegram from New York.

The sight, he says, was a tremendous revelation of efficiency. Enormous progress had been made since the outbreak of the war. He saw dry docks for the largest Dreadnaughts which had been built since the war began.

He was shown charts marking the graves of German submarines and where submarines had been attacked, and the results were classified under headings—captured, sunk, supposed sunk. He asked the officers how they got them. The officers replied: "Sometimes by running; sometimes by guano; sometimes by explosives; and also in many other ways which we do not tell." All branches of the service carry the submarine hunter's great sport.

Mr. Palmer makes the illuminating announcement that Great Britain has 2,300 trawlers, mine-sweepers and auxiliaries keeping the blockade from the English Channel to Iceland, manned by Reservist crews who are extraordinarily zealous.

Then the battleships and cruisers were seen at gun practice. An officer explained: "We keep it all the time."

The Grand Fleet was afterwards seen in perfect formation—an immense field of grey shapes, like after lines of Dreadnaughts painted a colour melting into the sea. Even the *Queen Elizabeth*, back from the Dardanelles, looked small until compared with the *Inflexible*, the flagship of the Falkland Islands victory, or the light cruisers just returned from sweeping the North Sea.

Overhead hovered aeroplanes whose home was a celebrated Atlantic liner. Mr. Palmer was especially impressed by the youth of the commanding officers, with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, at 57, as the senior of them all.

Admiral Jellicoe learns by wireless immediately a submarine is sighted in any British waters.

The health of the bluejackets is excellent. There is no stateroom, and there is an absence of everything that does not serve the purpose of war.

Officers said: "If the German Fleet had any chance it was at the beginning of the war. The British Fleet is getting stronger every month. Methods for countering submarine attacks and destroying them were developed immediately. The Fleet is now ready to give battle the moment the patrol boats report signs of the enemy."

## GERMANS CREATING TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

British Consul Wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A telegram from Teheran reports that the British Consul-General at Isfahan was attacked and slightly wounded while returning from his morning ride. An Indian sower escort was killed.

German agents have been lavishing money and arms in the disaffected regions of western Persia, and the German Legation in Teheran and the German Consulate at Isfahan are literally armed camps.

## THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The Government has appointed a committee of twenty members, Lord Lansdowne as Chairman, to deal with questions arising out of the National Register, including the determination of what trades shall be excluded from recruiting.

## FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A Rome communique states that the Italians in the Pizzo basin attacked and routed the enemy who were ambushed on the slopes, capturing a quantity of booty. The Italians likewise ejected the Austrians from a wood in the upper Isonzo, from which they had been harassing the Italians.

## TRADE UNIONISM AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Mr. J. A. Seddon, in the course of his Presidential address at a Trades' Union congress at Bristol, dwelt on war conditions. Sympathising with the Belgian Liberator he said that their British comrades were determined that Belgium should be restored to them before peace was declared. The contest was a death struggle for freedom. Prussian militarism, with its proved rapine, cruelty and murders must be destroyed. He deprecated any aggressive militarism in Great Britain, and pointed out that colossal numbers of workmen were with the colours. The workmen were not prepared to be bled by financial vultures and the result had been strikes and the demands for increased pay. These were justified by the unwillingness of employers to disclose their profits. He asserted that food prices and war profits were the chief causes of the labour unrest, and it was the Government's duty to equalise the burdens of all classes. Mr. Seddon also pointed out proudly how the labourites were increasing the output of munitions.

The most important resolution to be passed at the forthcoming proceedings is that supporting a voluntary system of recruiting as against conscription. Other resolutions concern food prices, female labour and war regulations.

## SHELL EXPLODES IN LONDON PARCELS OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 6. A shell sent as a memento by a soldier in France exploded in the Central Parcels Office in London, wounding Major-General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan and others.

General O'Callaghan was conveyed to hospital.

## TURKISH DESTROYER SUBMARINED.

LONDON, Sept. 7. It is learnt from a diplomatic source, says a telegram from Athens, that a submarine sank the Turkish destroyer *Yavuz* in the bay of Marmora.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE SINKING OF THE HESPERIAN.

## TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS MISSING.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The Allan Line states that twelve passengers and thirteen of the crew are missing.

## AMERICAN INVESTIGATION.

The American Naval Attache is proceeding to Queenstown to investigate the sinking of the *Hesperian*.

## A BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 6. A Berlin announcement, says an Amsterdam message, warns the people that details regarding the sinking of the *Hesperian* must be awaited as to whether the liner was actually torpedoed.

## HOW THE "HESPERIAN" SANK.

The *Hesperian* sank near where she was torpedoed. Two steamers took the liner in tow but little progress was made, especially as the engines of the *Hesperian* were disabled, and the pressure of the water eventually broke the bulkhead.

The Captain and Officers and the remainder of the crew have arrived at Queenstown.

## INTENSE BOMBARDMENT ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 5.5 a.m. A Paris telegram states that an intense bombardment with guns of all calibres is still maintained, especially in the Artois and Champagne regions.

There has been severe bomb fighting against the Crown Prince's army in Argonne.

A communique says that aircraft bombed the German barracks at Dieuze Morhange.

Sept. 7, 1.45 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—

Artillery actions continue along the whole front. Our batteries north of Artois greatly damaged the German trenches.

The artillery duel was particularly keen in Champagne.

There was fighting with heavy bombs in the Vosges.

As a reprisal for the German aeroplane bombardment of Lunelville on September 1st, when the airmen made a special mark of the most populous quarters and market, forty French aeroplanes to-day bombarded the station, factories and military establishments of Saarbrücken, doing great damage.

A German aeroplane was obliged to land at Culmbach. The aviators were captured.

## THE TEUTONIC MACHINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Americans Indignant.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A New York telegram states that the admission of the Austrian Ambassador, Dumba, that he wrote the letter mentioned to-day has provoked the strongest feeling in America. The papers bitterly denounce Dumba.

The *New York World* urges that he be given his passports, and accuses him of inciting civil war and abusing American hospitality by betrayal, which was as base as anything in the annals of diplomacy.

The *New York Times* says that four days after Mr. Lansing had refused to grant Austria's request for an embargo on munitions Dumba was deliberately planning, by secret means, to secure Austria's ends by bribing the workmen to strike.

The *New York Herald* declares that Captain Honnepen, the German Military Attache, is equally in the mire, and suggests that he should accompany Dumba home.

Dumba protests that there are thousands of Austrians and Germans working in the steel works whose duties constitute a crime against their countries.

## GERMANS ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL.

LONDON, Sept. 8. A Berlin communique, to-night, says an Amsterdam telegram, shows that the Germans are almost at a standstill in Russia. General von Hindenburg's armies are held up, Prince Leopold is still fighting in the swamps, and General von Mackensen is severely engaged in battle. Nothing is happening in Galicia.

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, August 4.

MUNITIONS ACT FLOUTED.

Once more the people of Scotland have been stirred to the heart's core by the unpatriotic conduct of a section of the workers on the Clyde. And the play of it is—

the shame of it is, that at present there seems no way of bringing such men to a proper reckoning. Thirty cooperatives have been the culprits: they were concerned in what a Labour member described as a disgraceful episode; their conduct was spoken of by Mr. Lloyd George as "terrible"; their punishment, in Sir Frederick Banbury's view, should at least be two years' hard labour. These modern "Alexander," these descendants of the cooperatives who did not see the light of day before a Munitions Tribunal, and after a hearing in which their guilt was completely proved, they were fined in the paltry sum of half-a-crown, which, of course, was at once paid by their Trades Union. The effect of the proceedings, especially when we take into consideration the almost truculently self-righteous and justifiably respectful attitude of the men and their leaders, can only be described as bringing the Munitions Act into open contempt.

The circumstances of the case are simple and easily understood. The engineering manager in a shipbuilding yard had not enough cooperatives to enable certain very important Admiralty work to be undertaken. With the consent of the Munitions Committee he engaged plumbers to do cooperatives' work, whereupon thirty cooperatives, thinking, like the Ephraim Trades Unionists, that their occupation was gone, left their place and did not return. They were prosecuted for a violation of the clause in the Munitions Act which declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

Anybody declares that no person employed in work to which the statute refers shall take part in a strike. And, as has been said, the Court imposed a miserable fine of 2s. 6d. on each of the offenders. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work. They were not even asked to show cause why they did not return to work.

See. No man dare tell me I am sacrificing their lives by remaining out. I am standing out for the Trade Union cause, a perfectly legitimate proceeding. This man claims to be a patriot but he has seven relatives doing their duty by the country—just as the shirkers of the "Punch" felt justified in staying at home because he "had given two nephews to the Army." He is satisfied with the kind of patriotism which puts Trade Union above Country. And he talks ably of what no man dare tell him. There were passages also, in the evidence of Mr. Turnbull, the Union Secretary which would have been ridiculous bombast even in time of peace. "To say that a human nature could stand that more than they could believe"—this was Mr. Turnbull moved with indignation to his soul by the idea that men should be introduced "who were inefficient at cooperatives work." Was I what was war to a Trade Union official who is asked to complete a request that 80 cooperatives should be found for Government work? "To say that," Mr. Turnbull told the Court, "was like asking for cheese up in the sky"—a metaphor which may be understood to convey the deepest of scorn.

What is to follow upon such conduct? That is a question to which we are asking ourselves. It is to be necessary to try these strikes as the crimes which undoubtedly they are, then these wholly unbecoming proceedings at the Munitions Tribunal must bear part of the responsibility. And if these strikers, or their like, persist in a little longer in this disgraceful conduct, they will do more than any other agency to bring about compulsory service all through the country.

SCOTLAND'S IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Lieut. Col. Leiper, the specialist on tropical diseases, who has just returned from Egypt with an important discovery of the worm which causes bilharzia, the disease which has been one of the scourges of the Nile for thousands of years, is a Scot, a native of Kilmarnock, and well known in the Far East. He is an alumnus of Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B., and D.Sc. He commenced his research work while still an undergraduate at the Milport Marine Station on the Clyde. By the discovery and description of a tiny perit in his laboratory, he has been able to trace the life history of the parasite back to its source in the Nile. Dr. Leiper's discovery is of great importance, as it will enable us to take more effective measures to be taken against the spread of the disease.

(Continued on page 5.)

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## IN ANTICIPATION OF THE BUDGET.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 12.45 p.m. Holders of dutiable goods in bond, principally tobacco and tea, have begun to effect large clearances in anticipation of higher duties in the Budget.

## PRINCE "RANJI" MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 7. Prince Ranjitsingh's eye injury is progressing much more favourably now, and it is not expected that he will lose the sight of the eye.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

## ONE CASH COINS.

PEKING, Sept. 7. The Canton Mint's request that they be allowed to mint one cash coins has not been approved by the Financial Department.

## PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

PEKING, Sept. 6. At a meeting of the Advisory Council the following high officials refused to endorse the proposed change in the system of Government—Sun Bo Kee, Chun Nam Fun, Cheong Joo Cheong and Tung Fa Loon.

## THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

PEKING, Sept. 7. At yesterday's meeting of the Advisory Council the President's representative announced that it was not advisable to change the form of Government.

## SPORTING.

## LAWN TENNIS.

The following games in the second round have been decided in connection with the Hongkong C.C.'s Men's Doubles:—  
Makin and S. Anson (ove 4/6), beat R. Hancock and Thornfield (ove 5/0), 6/4, 6/4.  
H. Hancock and Leigh-Bennett (ove 15/1), beat Kent and Ford (ove 15/1), 6/3, 6/4.

## KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund—  
per Mr. G. H. Shields from the Chinese Postal Administration, Canton \$250.00  
The Estate of William Gamble 62.75  
Already acknowledged \$617,545.65  
Total \$917,897.85

Africa, Egypt, East Africa, and China, completing our knowledge of the life history of the "guinea" worm and of the parasite which causes "Culicoides" swelling. It was in China that he obtained the key to the Egyptian bilharzia problem from the study of an allied parasite occurring in a host other than man. Colonel Leiper has now discovered that the mollusc, with a shell resembling that of a small, inhabiting pools and small canals in Egypt, is the cause of infection. The eggs of the worm pass from the human host into the water, they then enter the mollusc and undergo a process of evolution, and six weeks later the mollusc has become a disseminating centre of disease, the new forms produced in the mollusc being able to enter the bodies of humans through the skin in bathing or washing. There is every reason to expect that Colonel Leiper's work will explain the spread of bilharzia in Syria, Mesopotamia, East and South Africa, and Australia, enabling effective measures











